

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1809.

[No. 2453.]

Latest from England.

The British February Packet, Prince Adolphus, has arrived at New York from Falmouth, England, bringing London papers to Feb. 18. They furnish late, and very

Interesting News from Spain.

British Official Account of the Battle of Corunna.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY. TUESDAY, JAN. 24.

Downing-Street, Jan. 24.

The Hon. Captain Gordon arrived late last night with a dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy:—

His Majesty's ship Ville de Paris, at sea, Jan. 18, 1809.

My Lord,

BY the much-lamented death of Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, who fell in action with the enemy on the 16th inst. it has become my duty to acquaint your Lordship, that the French army attacked the British troops in the position they occupied in front of Corunna, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

A severe wound, which compelled me to quit the field a short time previous to the fall of Sir John Moore, obliges me to refer your Lordship for the particulars of the action, which was so long and obstinately contested, to the enclosed report of Lieutenant-General Hope, who succeeded to the command of the army, and to whose ability and exertions in direction of the ardent zeal, and unconquerable valour of his Majesty's troops, is to be attributed, under Providence, the success of the day, which terminated in the complete and entire repulse and defeat of the enemy, at every point of attack.

The Hon. Captain Gordon, my aid-de-camp, will have the honor of delivering this dispatch, and will be able to give your Lordship any further information, which may be required.

I have the honor to be, &c.

D. BAIRD, Lieut. Gen.
Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

His Majesty's Ship Audacious, off Corunna, January 18, 1809.

SIR,

In compliance with the desire contained in your communication of yesterday, I avail myself of the first moment I have been able to command, to detail to you the occurrences of the action which took place in front of Corunna, on the 16th inst.

It will be in your recollection, that about one in the afternoon of that day, the enemy, who had in the morning received reinforcements, and who had placed some guns in front of the right and left of his line, was observed to be moving troops towards his left flank, and forming various columns of attack at that extremity of the strong and commanding position, which on the morning of the 15th he had taken in our immediate front.

This indication of his intention was immediately succeeded by the rapid and determined attack which he made upon your division, which occupied the right of our position.—The events which occurred during that period of the action you are fully acquainted with.—The first effort of the enemy was met by the commander of the forces, and by yourself, at the head of the 42d regiment, and the brigade under Major-General, Lord William Bentinck.

The village on your right became an object of obstinate contest.

I lament to say, that soon after the severe wound which deprived the army of your services, Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, who had just directed the most able disposition, fell by a cannon shot. The troops, tho' not unacquainted with the irreparable loss they had sustained, were not dismayed, but by the most determined bravery not only repelled every attempt of the enemy to gain ground, but actually forced him to retire, although he had brought up fresh troops in support of those originally engaged.

The enemy, finding himself foiled in every attempt to force the right of the position, endeavoured by numbers to turn it.—A judicious and well-timed movement, which was made by Major-General Paget with the reserve, which corps had moved out of cantonments to support the right of the army, by a vigorous attack, defeated this intention.—The Major-General having pushed forward the 95th (light corps) and 1st battalion 52d regiments, drove the enemy before him, and in his rapid and judicious advance threatened the left of the enemy's position. This circumstance, with the position of Lieutenant-General Fraser's division, (calculated to give still further security to the right of the line) induced the enemy to relax his efforts in that quarter.

They were, however, more forcibly directed

ed towards the centre, where they were again successfully resisted by the Brigade under Major-General Manningham, forming the left of your division, and a part of that under Major-General Leith, forming the right of the division under my orders.—Upon the left, the enemy at first contented himself with an attack upon our piquets, which however in general maintained their ground. Finding however his efforts unavailing on the right and centre, he seemed determined to render the attack upon the left more serious, and had succeeded in obtaining possession of the village through which the great road to Madrid passes, and which was situated in front of that part of the line. From this post however, he was soon expelled, with considerable loss, by a gallant attack of some companies of the 2d battalion 14th regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Nicholls; before five in the evening, we had not only successfully repelled every attack made upon the position, but had gained ground in almost all points, and occupied a more forward line, than at the commencement of the action, whilst the enemy confined his operations to a cannonade and the fire of his light troops, with a view to draw off other corps. At six the firing entirely ceased.—The different brigades were re-assembled on the ground they occupied in the morning, and the piquets and advanced posts resumed their original stations.

Notwithstanding the decided and marked superiority which at this moment the gallantry of the troops had given them over an enemy, who, from his numbers and the commanding advantages of his position, no doubt expected an easy victory. I did not, on reviewing all circumstances, conceive that I should be warranted in departing from what I knew was the fixed and previous determination of the late Commander of the forces to withdraw the army on the evening of the 16th for the purpose of embarkation, the previous arrangements for which had already been made by his order, and were in fact far advanced at the commencement of the action. The troops quitted their position about ten at night with a degree of order that did them credit. The whole of the artillery that remained unembarked, having been withdrawn; the troops followed in the order prescribed, and marched to their respective point of embarkation in the town and neighborhood of Corunna.—The piquets remained at their posts until five on the morning of the 17th, when they were also withdrawn with similar orders, and without the enemy having discovered the movement.

By the unremitting exertion of Captains the Hon. H. Curzon, Coffelin, Boyd, Rainier, Serfett, Hawkins, Digby, Carden, and Mackenzie, of the Royal Navy, who, in pursuance of the orders of Rear-Admiral de Courcy were entrusted with the service of embarking the army; and in consequence of the arrangements made by Commissioner Bowen, Captains Bowen and Shepherd, and the other agents for transports, the whole of the army was embarked with an expedition which has been seldom equalled. With the exception of the brigades under Major-Generals Hill and Beresford, which were destined to remain on shore, until the movements of the enemy should become manifest, the whole was afloat before day light.

The brigade of Major-General Beresford, which was alternately to form our rear-guard, occupied the land front of the town of Corunna; that under Major-General Hill was stationed in reserve on the promontory in the rear of the town.

The enemy pushed his light troops towards the town soon after eight o'clock in the morning of the 17th, and shortly after occupied the heights of St. Lucia, which commanded the harbour. But notwithstanding this circumstance, and the manifold defects of the place; there being no apprehension that the rear-guard could be forced, and the disposition of the Spaniards appearing to be good, the embarkation of Major-General Hill's brigade was commenced and completed by three in the afternoon; Major-General Beresford, with that zeal and ability which is so well known to yourself and the whole army, having fully explained, to the satisfaction of the Spanish Governor, the nature of our movement, and having made every previous arrangement, withdrew his corps from the land front of the town soon after dark, and was, with all the wounded that had not been previously moved, embarked before one this morning.

Circumstances forbid us to indulge the hope, that the victory with which it has pleased Providence to crown the efforts of the army, can be attended with any very brilliant consequences to Great-Britain. It is clouded by the loss of one of her best soldiers. It has been achieved at the termination of a long and harassing service. The superior numbers, and advantageous positions of the enemy, not less than the actual situation of this army, did not admit of any advantage being reaped from success. It must be however to you, to the army, and to our country, the sweetest reflection, that the lustre of the British arms has been maintained amidst many disadvantageous circumstances. The army which had entered Spain, amidst the fairest prospects, had no sooner completed its junction, than owing to the

multiplied disasters that dispersed the native armies around us, was left to its own resources.—The advance of the British corps from the Duero, afforded the best hope that the South of Spain might be relieved; but this generous effort to save the unfortunate people, also afforded the enemy the opportunity of directing every effort of his numerous troops, and concentrating all his principal resources, for the destruction of the only regular force in the north of Spain.

You are well aware with what diligence this system has been pursued.

These circumstances produced the necessity of rapid and harassing marches, which diminished the numbers, exhausted the strength, and impaired the equipment of the army. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, and those more immediately attached to a defensive position, which the imperious necessity of covering the harbor of Corunna for a time had rendered indispensable to assume, the native and undaunted valor of the British troops was never more conspicuous, and must have exceeded what even your own experience of that invaluable quality, so inherent in them, may have taught you to expect. When every one who had an opportunity seemed to vie in improving it, it is difficult for me, in making this report, to select particular instances for your approbation.—The corps chiefly engaged were the brigades under Major-Generals Lord William Bentinck, and Manningham and Leith; and the brigade of guards under Major-General Warde.

To these officers and the troops under their immediate orders, the greatest praise is due. Major-General Hill, and Col. Gatlin Crawford, with their brigades on the left of the position, ably supported their advanced posts. The brunt of the action fell upon the 4th, 42d, 50th, and 81st regiments, with part of the brigade of guards, and the 26th regiment.—From Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, Quar-Master General, and the officers of the General Staff, I received the most marked assistance. I had reason to regret, that the illness of Brigadier-General Clinton, Adjutant-General, deprived me of his aid. I was indebted to Brigadier-General Slade during the action, for a zealous offer of his personal service, although the cavalry were embarked.

The greater part of the fleet having gone to sea yesterday evening, the whole being under weigh, and the corps in the embarkation necessarily much mixed on board, it is impossible at present to lay before you a return of our casualties. I hope the loss in numbers is not so considerable as might have been expected. If I was obliged to form an estimate I should say, that it did not exceed in killed and wounded from seven to eight hundred; that of the enemy must remain unknown, but many circumstances induce me to rate it at nearly double the above number. We have some prisoners, but I have not been able to obtain an account of the number; it is not, however, considerable. Several officers of rank have fallen or been wounded, among whom I am only at present enabled to state the names of Lieutenant-Colonel Napier, 92d regiment, Majors Napier and Stanhope, 50th regiment; killed Lieut. Col. Wynch, 4th regiment, Lieut. Col. Maxwell, 26th regiment, Lieut. Col. Fane, 29th regiment, Lieut. Col. Griffith, guards, Majors Miller and Williams, 81st regiment, wounded.

To you, who are well acquainted with the excellent qualities of Lieut. Gen. Sir John Moore, I need not expatiate on the loss the army and his country have sustained by his death. His fall has deprived me of a valuable friend, to whom long experience of his worth had sincerely attached me. But it is chiefly on public grounds that I must lament the blow. It will be the conversation of every one who loved or respected his manly character, that, after conducting the Army through an arduous retreat with consummate firmness, he has terminated a career of distinguished honor by a death that has given the enemy additional reason to respect the name of a British soldier. Like the Immortal Wolfe he is snatched from his country at an early period of a life spent in her service; like Wolfe, his last moments were gilded by the prospect of success, and cheered by the acclamations of victory; like Wolfe also, his memory will forever remain sacred in that country which he sincerely loved, and which he had so faithfully served.

It remains for me only to express my hope, that you will speedily be restored to the service of your country, and to lament the unfortunate circumstance that removed you from your situation in the field, and threw the momentary command into far less able hands.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN HOPE, Lieutenant-General.
To Lieut. Gen. Sir David Baird, &c.

A letter from Ad. Courcy, dated on board the Tonnant, at Corunna, the 18th January states, that in consequence of the good order maintained by the troops, and the unwearied exertions of the Commissioners of the Navy-Board, the army have been embarked to the last man, and the ships are now in the offing; that the weather being extremely tempestuous, had occasioned several of the transports to run ashore; but that the ships of war had rescued and taken on board all the troops,

who had been thus in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy.

Our accounts from Plymouth state, that the transports, and ships of ships, which took on board the British troops at Corunna, have all arrived safe.

French Official Account of the Battle of Corunna.

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY IN SPAIN.

VALLADOLID Jan. 21.

The Duke of Dalmatia left Bratanos on the 12th inst. Having reached the Mero, he found the bridge of Burgo cut. The enemy was dislodged from the village of Burgo. In the meanwhile Gen. Franceschia ascended the river, which he crossed at the bridge of Sela. He made himself master of the high road from Corunna to Santiago, and took six officers and 60 soldiers prisoners. On the same day a body of 30 marines, who were fetching water from the bay near Mero, were taken. From the village of Perillo, the English fleet could be observed in the harbour of Corunna.

On the 13th, the enemy caused two powder magazines, situated near the heights of St. Margaret, at half a league from Corunna, to be blown up.—The explosion was terrible, and was felt at the distance of three leagues.

On the 14th, the bridge at Burgo was repaired, and the French artillery was able to pass. The enemy had taken a position at two leagues distance, half a league before Corunna. He was seen employed in hastily embarking his sick and wounded, the number of which, according to spies and deserters, amounts to three or four thousand men. The English were in the mean-while occupied in destroying the batteries on the coast, and laying waste the country on the sea-shore. The Commandant of the fort of St. Philip, suspecting the fate intended for his fortification, refused to admit them into it.

On the evening of the 14th, we saw a fresh Convoy of 160 sail arrive, among which were four ships of the line.

On the morning of the 15th, the divisions Merle and Merme occupied the heights of Villaboa, where the enemy's advanced guard was stationed, which was attacked and destroyed.

The rest of the 15th was spent in fixing a battery of 12 pieces of cannon; and it was not till the 16th at 3 o'clock, P. M. that the Duke of Dalmatia gave orders to attack.

The assault was made upon the English by the first brigade of the division of Mermot, which overthrew them and drove them from the village of Elvina. The second regiment of light infantry covered itself with glory.

Gen. Jardon, at the head of Voligeurs, wrought a terrible carnage. The enemy, driven from his position, retreated to the gardens which surround Corunna.

The night growing very dark, it was necessary to suspend the attack. The enemy availed himself of this, to embark with precipitation. Only 6000 of our men were engaged, and every arrangement was made for abandoning the positions of the night, and advancing next day to a general attack. The loss of the enemy has been immense. Two of our batteries played upon them during the whole engagement. We counted on the field of battle 800 of their dead bodies, among which were the bodies of two General officers, whose names we are unacquainted with. We have taken 20 officers, 300 men, and 4 pieces of cannon. The English have left behind them more than 1500 horses which they had killed. Our loss amounts to 500 killed and 150 wounded.

The Colonel of the 47th reg. distinguished himself. An ensign of the 31st infantry killed with his own hand an English officer, who had endeavoured to wrest from him his eagle.

At day break on the 17th, we saw the English convoy under sail. On the 16th, the whole had disappeared.

The Duke of Dalmatia has caused a canonade to be discharged upon the vessels from the fort of Santiago.—Several transports ran aground, and all the men who were on board were taken.

We found in the establishment of the Pal-faza (a large manufactory, &c. in the suburbs of Corunna, where the English had previously been encamped) 3000 English muskets. Magazines also were seized, containing a great quantity of ammunition and other effects belonging to the hostile army. A great number of wounded were picked up in the suburbs. The opinion of the inhabitants on the spot, and deserters, is, that the number of wounded in the battle exceeds 2500 men.

Thus has terminated the English expedition which was sent into Spain. After having fomented the war in this unhappy country, the English have abandoned it.—They had disembarked 38000 and 6000 horses. We have taken from them, according to calculation, 6000 men exclusive of the sick. They have re-embarked very little baggage, very little ammunition and very few horses. We have counted 5000 killed and left behind. The men who have found an asylum on board their vessels, are harassed and dejected. In another season of the year not one of them

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The Hon. Captain Gordon, my aid-de-camp, will have the honor of delivering this dispatch, and will be able to give your Lordship any further information, which may be required.

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Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

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This indication of his intention was immediately succeeded by the rapid and determined attack which he made upon your division, which occupied the right of our position.—The events which occurred during that period of the action you are fully acquainted with.—The first effort of the enemy was met by the commander of the forces, and by yourself, at the head of the 42d regiment, and the brigade under Major-General, Lord William Bentinck.

The village on your right became an object of obstinate contest.

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The enemy, finding himself foiled in every attempt to force the right of the position, endeavoured by numbers to turn it.—A judicious and well-timed movement, which was made by Major-General Paget with the reserve, which corps had moved out of cantonments to support the right of the army, by a vigorous attack, defeated this intention.—The Major-General having pushed forward the 95th (rifle corps) and 1st battalion 52d regiments, drove the enemy before him, and in his rapid and judicious advance threatened the left of the enemy's position. This circumstance, with the position of Lieutenant-General Fraser's division, (calculated to give still further security to the right of the line) induced the enemy to relax his efforts in that quarter.

They were, however, more forcibly directed

towards the centre, where they were again successfully resisted by the Brigade under Major-General Manningham, forming the left of your division, and a part of that under Major-General Leith, forming the right of the division under my orders.—Upon the left, the enemy at first contented himself with an attack upon our piquets, which however in general maintained their ground. Finding however his efforts unavailing on the right and centre, he seemed determined to render the attack upon the left more ferocious, and had succeeded in obtaining possession of the village through which the great road to Madrid passes, and which was situated in front of that part of the line. From this post however, he was soon expelled, with considerable loss, by a gallant attack of some companies of the 2d battalion 14th regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Nicholls; before five in the evening, we had not only successfully repelled every attack made upon the position, but had gained ground in almost all points, and occupied a more forward line, than at the commencement of the action, whilst the enemy confined his operations to a cannonade and the fire of his light troops, with a view to draw off other corps. At six the firing entirely ceased.—The different brigades were re-assembled on the ground they occupied in the morning, and the piquets and advanced posts resumed their original stations.

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The enemy pushed his light troops towards the town soon after eight o'clock in the morning of the 17th, and shortly after occupied the heights of St. Lucia, which commanded the harbour. But notwithstanding this circumstance, and the manifold defects of the place; there being no apprehension that the rear-guard could be forced, and the disposition of the Spaniards appearing to be good, the embarkation of Major-General Hill's brigade was commenced and completed by three in the afternoon; Major-General Beresford, with that zeal and ability which is so well known to yourself and the whole army, having fully explained, to the satisfaction of the Spanish Governor, the nature of our movement, and having made every previous arrangement, withdrew his corps from the land front of the town soon after dark, and was, with all the wounded that had not been previously moved, embarked before one this morning.

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JOHN HOPE, Lieutenant-General.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir David Baird, &c.

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On the morning of the 15th, the divisions Merle and Merme occupied the heights of Villaboa, where the enemy's advanced guard was stationed, which was attacked and destroyed.

The rest of the 15th was spent in fixing a battery of 12 pieces of cannon; and it was not till the 16th at 3 o'clock, P. M. that the Duke of Dalmatia gave orders to attack.

The assault was made upon the English by the first brigade of the division of Mermot, which overthrew them and drove them from the village of Elvins. The second regiment of light infantry covered itself with glory.

Gen. Jardon, at the head of Volligeurs, wrought a terrible carnage. The enemy, driven from his position, retreated to the gardens which surround Corunna.

The night growing very dark, it was necessary to suspend the attack. The enemy availed himself of this, to embark with precipitation. Only 6000 of our men were engaged, and every arrangement was made for abandoning the positions of the night, and advancing next day to a general attack. The loss of the enemy has been immense. Two of our batteries played upon them during the whole engagement. We counted on the field of battle 800 of their dead bodies, among which were the bodies of two General officers, whose names we are unacquainted with. We have taken 20 officers, 300 men, and 4 pieces of cannon. The English have left behind them more than 1500 horses which they had killed. Our loss amounts to 100 killed and 150 wounded.

The Colonel of the 47th reg. distinguished himself. An ensign of the 31st infantry killed with his own hand an English officer, who had endeavoured to wrest from him his eagle.

At day break on the 17th, we saw the English convoy under sail. On the 16th, the whole had disappeared.

The Duke of Dalmatia has caused a canonade to be discharged upon the vessels from the fort of Santiago.—Several transports ran aground, and all the men who were on board were taken.

We found in the establishment of the Palafaza (a large manufactory, &c. in the suburbs of Corunna, where the English had previously been encamped) 3000 English muskets. Magazines also were seized, containing a great quantity of ammunition and other effects belonging to the hostile army. A great number of wounded were picked up in the suburbs. The opinion of the inhabitants on the spot, and deserters, is, that the number of wounded in the battle exceeds 2500 men.

Thus has terminated the English expedition which was sent into Spain. After having fomented the war in this unhappy country, the English have abandoned it.—They had disembarked 38000 and 6000 horses. We have taken from them, according to calculation, 6000 men exclusive of the sick. They have re-embarked very little baggage, very little ammunition, and very few horses. We have counted 5000 killed and left behind. The men who have found an asylum on board their vessels, are harassed and dejected. In another season of the year not one of them

would have escaped. The facility of cutting the bridges, the rapidity of the torrents, which in winter swell to deep rivers, the shortness of the days, and the length of the nights are very favourable to an army on their retreat.

Of the 38,000 men whom the English had disembarked, we may be assured that scarcely 24,000 will return to England.

The army of Romans, which at the end of December, by the aid of reinforcements which it had received from Galicia, consisted of sixteen thousand men, is reduced to less than five thousand men, who were wandering between Vigo and Santiago, and are closely pursued. The Kingdom of Leon, the province of Zamora, and all Galicia, which the English had been so desirous to cover, are conquered and subdued.

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Grand Total, 28197
Which, added to Gen. Mackenzie's Brigade in Portugal, consisting of between 6 and 7000 men, makes the grand total about 35,000 men.

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Parliament met together on the 19th Jan. and were addressed from the throne by the Lord Chancellor. In the course of the Speech his Majesty's Minister remarks:—

"We are commanded to inform you, that his Majesty continues to receive from the Spanish Government the strongest assurances of their determined perseverance in the cause of the legitimate Monarchy, and of the national independence of Spain; and to assure you, that so long as the people of Spain shall remain true to themselves, his Majesty will continue to them his most strenuous assistance and support.

"His Majesty has renewed to the Spanish nation, in the moment of its difficulties and reverses, the engagements which he voluntarily contracted at the outset of its struggle against the usurpation and tyranny of France; and we are commanded to acquaint you, that these engagements have been reduced into the form of a treaty of alliance; which treaty, so soon as the ratification shall be exchanged, his Majesty will cause to be laid before you.

In other parts of the Speech, his Majesty alludes to the campaign in Portugal, and declares his disapprobation of some of the articles of the Convention.

No mention of America is made in this Speech.

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force under the Duke de l'Infantado, is increasing daily. On the 1st ult. it consisted of 24,000 infantry and 3000 cavalry. Besides 14,000 men were on their march from Estremadura, and 11,000 from Carolina; so that on the 23d of last month, the Duke would have 45,000 fit troops under his immediate command; and, in the meanwhile, an army of reserve was forming. It was the advanced guard of the Duke's army that was defeated by the Duke de Bellano—3000 men were taken prisoners, and 20 pieces of cannon were taken by the enemy. The Duke was at Allacui.

An expedition is forthwith to set sail from Cork for Portugal. It consists of six regiments and is to be under the command of Major General Beresford, who leaves town this day to repair to the rendezvous.—His staff is uncommonly numerous—not less than forty persons.

The Admiralty have ordered the immediate building of sixty light ships of war.

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The Marquis de Romana, against whom, as well as the English, Bonaparte directed all his energies, was, at the last date, at Bayona, a port in the vicinity of Vigo, where there are vessels sufficient to take him off, and his little band of loyal followers.

The report of the capture of ten Spanish sail of the line, and five frigates, at Ferrol, by the French, is of a piece with many other Bulletin stories.

The Hon. Mr. Mellish, M. P. has been appointed Consul-General in Louisiana, to reside at New-Orleans. As Mr. M. is a favorite of the Ministry, this appointment has a pacific appearance.

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DEAL, FEB. 27.—A telegraphic message this morning summoned all the line of battle ships in the Downs immediately to sail for Plymouth; and to this sudden order is attached a rumour of the Breit fleet having put to sea, and by some it is even stated, they are destined to Rochefort, which, however, is by no means probable; it may be observed that these prompt orders frequently produce similar rumours as the present one.

LONDON, FEB. 28. By a telegraphic order issued yesterday, all the line of battle ships in the Downs were ordered to sail for Plymouth as soon as possible. On Saturday an order was received at Plymouth to send all the line of battle ships to sea directly; and yesterday the Centaur, Alfred, and St. Albans, sailed from Portsmouth to join Sir Richard Strachan off Rochefort; it being not improbable that the Breit fleet may be destined in the first instance to Rochefort, to get out the Squadron lying in that harbor.—But we hope that Lord Gambier will be able to prevent their reaching any port, except a British one as prizes.

There was not the least delay in communicating the intelligence of the sailing of the Breit Fleet to Lord Gambier. Three frigates were left off Breit at the time that the Fleet under Lord Gambier were obliged to relinquish their station and bear up for Torbay. These frigates informed Lord Gambier of the sailing of the Fleet; they also spoke his Majesty's ship Nassau and the Cuffnells Indiaman, and gave them the information of the Fleet having put to sea.

No certain accounts have been received of the destination of the enemy.—Some suppose they are gone to Cadiz; we wish they may be, but we fear they will not be so unwise.—Others conjecture Toulon to be their destination.—The West-Indies are a more likely point than Toulon, but there are many who believe that they are gone to South America, and that they have on board the late King and Queen of Spain, and the Prince of Peace.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

THE FRENCH QUITTING SPAIN.

French Papers were yesterday received, which were brought by some vessels, the Masters of which had either bribed, or eluded the vigilance of the Custom House Officers in the French ports.

Some private accounts state that Joseph Bonaparte, and the whole of the French troops at Madrid, were preparing to depart from that city, Marshal Lannes having received positive orders from Napoleon to march the whole of the troops under his command back to France.

We have observed, with pleasure, one or two traits in the German Papers, which show, that as soon as the French troops abandoned any spot, the ancient spirit manifested itself.

AUSTRIA RISING.

We begin to think that there is some truth in the accounts that have been received from various quarters of war having broken out, or being on the point of breaking out, between Austria and France.—Indeed the disbelief with which the accounts have been held, has arisen, not from any conviction that the

moment was unfavorable for so vigorous a step on the part of Austria, but from the recollection that she has lost the opportunity of action almost, if not quite, as favorable.—But Cabinets are not always to continue impolitic or weak; and it may be that Austria had not during the Prussian war, sufficiently recovered or recruited her military strength after the fatal battle of Austerlitz. We understand, however, that her army is now complete, and that there is before a very large Hungarian levy, as a corps de reserve. Grown wiser too by dear bought experience, we may hope that she will not fall into the same errors, which she committed in the last war—that we shall see no more Macks, and that an Aulic Council of war will no longer retard or paralyze the military operations. At the present moment Bonaparte has no force in Germany capable of coping with Austria, and the latter could if she pleased advance at once, to the Rhine. The French armies must be drawn from Spain and be made to traverse France, and the magazines on the Rhine which were emptied to supply the troops in Spain must be completed before Bonaparte could carry on the war with his whole force. The effect produced upon Spain by the renewal of hostilities in Germany, would be infinitely beneficial to the patriot cause. The Patriots would have time to raise and discipline men, to receive supplies of all kinds, to make depots, to choose positions, and to establish a more intimate co-operation and concert than they have yet been able to do.

Government, we understand, have received advices from the Continent, which satisfactorily account for Bonaparte's sudden return to Paris. The following is, we believe, the substance of the intelligence thus communicated.

In December last, the Austrian Cabinet sent a confidential mission to St. Petersburg, with a view of expelling to the Emperor Alexander the extravagant and dangerous ambition of Bonaparte, the injustice of his conduct in Spain, and the necessity he had imposed on the cabinets of Russia and Austria to unite for their mutual protection. The Emperor Francis, at the same time, made a frank communication of the measures he had adopted to meet the war which he despaired of being able to avert, and he invited the Emperor Alexander to enter into such arrangements as might be necessary to oppose a barrier to the overwhelming tyranny of France.

This overture the Emperor Alexander immediately communicated to Bonaparte in Spain, and to this circumstance his hasty and unlooked for return to Paris is imputed.

The Prussian army comprises 150,000 effective men; of which 8000 are cavalry, and 26,000 infantry: the rest artillery, guards, &c.

Reports of an approaching war between France and Austria were in general circulation in the North. The French Army, under the orders of the Duke of Armstadt, which was cantoned in Hanover, Hano, &c. was in motion, and the Danish paper, The Dagen, of the 6th inst. observes, that the Prince of Ponte Corvo had received dispatches from France, which had occasioned particular sensation at Hamburg. The same paper however, contains an extract from The Westphalia Official Gazette, contradicting the report of an intended augmentation of that army, or an immediate movement of it.

We mentioned in our last number, that the Austrian Government was forming large stores of grain from the neighbouring States, particularly from Bavaria.—The Foreign Journals which have since reached us, contain numberless paragraphs on the same subject.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Spanish and Portuguese papers to late dates have come to hand. The extracts we have made will be read with considerable interest. They show that the enthusiasm of both nations continued unabated, and were likely to oppose considerable difficulties to the progress of the conqueror.

It is said that accounts have been received by the Spanish Ambassador, of another engagement in Arragon. The letter with the particulars is, we understand dated the 27th ult. The action was in the immediate vicinity of Saragossa. The patriots were, after a severe conflict, victorious and 7000 Frenchmen whitened the field of battle.

Letters from Oporto state, that the Marquis de Romana had formed a junction with General Cuesta in Estremadura, and that their united forces had been very successful in several attacks on the enemy.

French and Dutch papers to the 10th inst. have been received. The most important intelligence they convey, is the arrival of Bonaparte at Paris, about the 20th ult. No reason is assigned for his sudden return: but it is by no means improbable, that his abrupt departure from Spain, where his presence was so necessary for carrying into complete execution the plan for subjugating that country, has been owing to the hostile attitude of Austria, and his perseverance in the organization of the military levies.

A vessel has arrived at Dublin, which failed from the Tagus on the 5th inst. and at that time, no authentic account of any inroad of the French into Portugal had reached Lisbon.

A letter from Lisbon, dated the 15th inst. mentions the arrival there of an officer, who had escaped from Madrid, who gave an account of the Duke of Neuchatel (General Berthier) and General Maillon, having been assassinated by two women at Madrid. Other accounts state, that an insurrection of the people had taken place, and that those two officers fell in combat.

Joseph Bonaparte, at his solemn entry into Madrid, on the 23d December, was received with a gloomy silence: he was not greeted with a single acclamation in any part of the city.

An extract of a private letter from Madrid, dated February 1, says:—"Within these few days, General Blake, with a small corps, and his military chest, entered this place, on his march into the interior of the province."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Feb. 16.—"The enthusiasm prevailing throughout Portugal, is beyond description. Every man, old and young, is anxious to be enrolled to fight in his country's cause. Messrs. Caidas and Franes, A. Machallo, merchants of this city, have organized two regiments, one of cavalry, the other of infantry, paid, clothed, and accoutred at the expense of the individuals enrolled in them."

FEB. 18.—Two gentlemen who escaped from Holland in a Pilot Boat, reached town yesterday. It is said, that before they sailed, two French Bulletins of later date than the 30th were published in the Dutch papers.—The 32d Bulletin, it is reported, states that Saragossa had surrendered to the French besieging Army.

PARIS, JAN. 28.—The measures taken to raise the Conscription of 1810, which were adopted at the beginning of this month, have already been carried into effect throughout the whole empire.

PARIS, JAN. 29.—His Majesty the Emperor and King, repaired yesterday to the Opera. His entrance into the Hall occasioned a burst of enthusiasm, which expressed itself by the loudest shouts and acclamations of Vive l'Empereur!

The Imperial Guard is expected back from Spain. It is believed that it will arrive here in the course of the following month.

LONDON, FEB. 29.

DRURY LANE THEATRE BURNT.

At a quarter past eleven o'clock last night, this magnificent edifice appeared a blaze of fire. The night was dark, but in a moment the atmosphere was illuminated, and the light was as strong on the steeples and the roofs of the houses for miles round as in the brightest sunshine.

No part of the property of the proprietors or the company, was saved from the flames.

This was presumed to be the most magnificent and costly Theatre of any in Europe.

The amount of the insurance is stated at about 70,000l. sterl.—The building and its internal furniture, cost upwards of 180,000l.

FOR THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

The True American Prox.

PROX OF
GENERAL OFFICERS FOR 1809.

His Excellency
JAMES FENNER, Esq.
GOVERNOR.

The Honourable
SIMEON MARTIN, Esq.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

SENATORS.
MOSES LIPPITT, Esq.

OF PROVIDENCE.
JAMES RHODES, Esq.

OF WARWICK.
DANIEL BABCOCK, Esq.

OF HOPKINTON.
JOB RANDALL, Esq.

OF SCITUATE.
WILLIAM WATERMAN, Esq.

OF JOHNSTON.
WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Esq.

OF BRISTOL.
WILLIAM ANTHONY, Esq.

OF PORTSMOUTH.
OLIVER GARDNER, Esq.

OF NORTH KINGSTOWN.
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, Esq.

OF NEWPORT.
JEREMIAH BROWN, Esq.

OF SOUTH KINGSTOWN.
SAMUEL EDDY, Esq.

SECRETARY.
JAMES BURRILL, jun. Esq.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
CONSTANT TABER, Esq.

GENERAL-TREASURERS

THE Prox here presented, is the result of that spirit of compromise and mutual forbearance which has lately actuated the politics of this State, which has already, by allaying party animosities, effected most important good, and promises if persevered in, to secure to us the blessings of political harmony and prosperity.

That the people of this State are decidedly federal, was clearly evidenced in the course of last year, by the large majorities for Federal Representatives and Electors. That its Legislature is likewise decidedly federal, has been recently and honourably proved, by the Election of a federal Senator, and by the adoption of resolutions disapproving the oppressive and disastrous measures of the late administration.

If the Federalists were influenced only by party and personal motives, they would certainly have attacked, and there can be but little doubt that the attack would have been successful.

But unfeduced by the allurements of the highest official stations, and satisfied with the steady but serene progress of correct political sentiments, they are solicitous, while principle obtains its victory, that party should bear its triumph. Moderation is their maxim, not only their theory, but their practice. Why should the peace of the State be disturbed, dissensions increased, and animosities inflamed,

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AUSTRIA RISING.

We begin to think that there is some truth in the accounts that have been received from various quarters of war having broken out, or being on the point of breaking out, between Austria and France.—Indeed the disbelief with which the accounts have been held, has arisen, not from any conviction that the

moment was unfavorable for so vigorous a step on the part of Austria, but from the recollection that the last slip opportunities of action almost, if not quite, as favorable.—But Cabinets are not always to continue impolitic or weak; and it may be that Austria had not during the Prussian war, sufficiently recovered or recruited her military strength after the fatal battle of Austerlitz. We understand, however, that her army is now complete, and that there is besides a very large Hungarian levy, as a corps de reserve. Grown wiser too by dear bought experience, we may hope that she will not fall into the same errors, which she committed in the last war—that we shall see no more Macks, and that an Aulic Council of war will no longer retard or paralyze the military operations. At the present moment Bonaparte has no force in Germany capable of coping with Austria, and the latter could if she pleased advance at once, to the Rhine. The French armies must be drawn from Spain and be made to traverse France, and the magazines on the Rhine which were emptied to supply the troops in Spain must be completed before Bonaparte could carry on the war with his whole force. The effect produced upon Spain by the renewal of hostilities in Germany, would be infinitely beneficial to the patriot cause. The Patriots would have time to raise and discipline men, to receive supplies of all kinds, to make depots, to choose positions, and to establish a more intimate co-operation and concert than they have yet been able to do.

Government, we understand, have received advices from the Continent, which satisfactorily account for Bonaparte's sudden return to Paris. The following is, we believe, the substance of the intelligence thus communicated.

In December last, the Austrian Cabinet sent a confidential mission to St. Petersburg, with a view of expelling to the Emperor Alexander the extravagant and dangerous ambition of Bonaparte, the injustice of his conduct in Spain, and the necessity he had imposed on the cabinets of Russia and Austria to unite for their mutual protection. The Emperor Francis, at the same time, made a frank communication of the measures he had adopted to meet the war which he despaired of being able to avert, and he invited the Emperor Alexander to enter into such arrangements as might be necessary to oppose a barrier to the overwhelming tyranny of France.

This overture the Emperor Alexander immediately communicated to Bonaparte in Spain, and to this circumstance his hasty and unlooked-for return to Paris is imputed.

The Prussian army comprises 40,000 effective men; of which 8000 are cavalry, and 26,000 infantry: the rest artillery, guards, &c.

Reports of an approaching war between France and Austria were in general circulation in the North. The French Army, under the orders of the Duke of Armstadt, which was cantoned in Hanover, Hanau, &c. was in motion, and the Danish paper, The Dagen, of the 6th inst. observes, that the Prince of Ponte Corvo had received dispatches from France, which had occasioned particular sensation at Hamburg. The same paper however, contains an extract from The Westphalia Official Gazette, contradicting the report of an intended augmentation of that army, or an immediate movement of it.

We mentioned in our last number, that the Austrian Government was forming large stores of grain from the neighbouring States, particularly from Bavaria.—The Foreign Journals which have since reached us, contain numberless paragraphs on the same subject.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Spanish and Portuguese papers to late dates have come to hand. The extracts we have made will be read with considerable interest. They shew that the enthusiasm of both nations continued unabated, and were likely to oppose considerable difficulties to the progress of the conqueror.

It is said that accounts have been received by the Spanish Ambassador, of another engagement in Arragon. The letter with the particulars is, we understand dated the 27th ult. The action was in the immediate vicinity of Saragossa. The patriots were, after a severe conflict, victorious and 7000 Frenchmen whitened the field of battle.

Letters from Oporto state, that the Marquis de Romana had formed a junction with General Cuesta in Extremadura, and that their united forces had been very successful in several attacks on the enemy.

French and Dutch papers to the 10th inst. have been received. The most important intelligence they convey, is the arrival of Bonaparte at Paris, about the 20th ult. No reason is assigned for his sudden return; but it is by no means improbable, that his abrupt departure from Spain, where his presence was so necessary for carrying into complete execution the plan for subjugating that country, has been owing to the hostile attitude of Austria, and his perseverance in the organization of the military levies.

A vessel has arrived at Dublin, which sailed from the Tagus on the 5th inst. and at that time, no authentic account of any inroad of the French into Portugal had reached Lisbon.

A letter from Lisbon, dated the 15th inst. mentions the arrival there of an officer, who had escaped from Madrid, who gave an account of the Duke of Neuchatel (General Berthier) and General Maillon, having been assassinated by two women at Madrid. Other accounts state, that an insurrection of the people had taken place, and that those two officers fell in combat.

Joseph Bonaparte, at his solemn entry into Madrid, on the 23d December, was received with a gloomy silence: he was not greeted with a single acclamation in any part of the city.

An extract of a private letter from Chiffre dated February 1, says:—"Within these few days, General Blake, with a small corps, and his military chest, entered this place, and his march into the interior of the province."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Feb. 16.—"The enthusiasm prevailing throughout Portugal, is beyond description. Every man, old and young, is anxious to be enrolled to fight in his country's cause. Messrs. Golds and Frans. A. Machallo, merchants of this city, have organized two regiments, one of cavalry the other of infantry, paid, clothed, and accounted at the expense of the individuals enrolled in them."

FEB. 18.—Two gentlemen who escaped from Holland in a Pilot Boat, reached town yesterday. It is said, that before they sailed, two French Bulletins of later date than the 30th were published in the Dutch papers.—The 32d Bulletin, it is reported, states that Saragossa had surrendered to the French besieging Army.

PARIS, JAN. 28.—The measures taken to raise the Conscription of 1810, which were adopted at the beginning of this month, have already been carried into effect throughout the whole empire.

PARIS JAN. 29.—His Majesty the Emperor and King, repaired yesterday to the Opera. His entrance into the Hall occasioned a burst of enthusiasm, which expressed itself by the loudest shouts and acclamations of Vive l'Empereur!

The Imperial Guard is expected back from Spain. It is believed that it will arrive here in the course of the following month.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

DRURY LANE THEATRE BURNED.

At a quarter past eleven o'clock last night, this magnificent edifice appeared a blaze of fire. The night was dark, but in a moment the atmosphere was illuminated, and the light was as strong on the steeples and the roofs of the houses for miles round as in the brightest sunshine.

No part of the property of the proprietors or the company, was saved from the flames.

This was presumed to be the most magnificent and costly Theatre of any in Europe.

The amount of the insurance is stated at about 70,000l. sterl.—The building and its internal furniture, cost upwards of 180,000.

FOR THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

The True American Prox.

PROX OF
GENERAL OFFICERS FOR 1809.

His Excellency
JAMES FENNER, Esq.
GOVERNOR.

The Honourable
SIMEON MARTIN, Esq.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

SENATORS.
MOSES LIPPITT, Esq.

OF PROVIDENCE.
JAMES RHODES, Esq.

OF WARWICK.
DANIEL BABCOCK, Esq.

OF HOPKINTON.
JOB RANDALL, Esq.

OF SCITUATE.
WILLIAM WATERMAN, Esq.

OF JOHNSTON.
WILLIAM REYNOLDS, Esq.

OF BRISTOL.
WILLIAM ANTHONY, Esq.

OF PORTSMOUTH.
OLIVER GARDNER, Esq.

OF NORTH KINGSTOWN.
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, Esq.

OF NEWPORT.
JEREMIAH BROWN, Esq.

OF SOUTH KINGSTOWN.
SAMUEL EDDY, Esq.

SECRETARY.
JAMES BURRILL, jun. Esq.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
CONSTANT TABER, Esq.

GENERAL-TREASURER.

THE Prox here presented, is the result of that spirit of compromise and mutual forbearance which has lately actuated the politics of this State, which has already, by allaying party animosities, effectuated most important good, and promises if persevered in, to secure to us the blessings of political harmony and prosperity.

That the people of this State are decidedly federal, was clearly evidenced in the course of last year, by the large majorities for Federal Representatives and Electors. That its Legislature is likewise decidedly federal, has been recently and honourably proved, by the Election of a federal Senator, and by the adoption of resolutions disapproving the oppressive and disastrous measures of the late administration.

If the Federalists were influenced only by party and personal motives, they would certainly have attacked, and there can be but little doubt that the attack would have been successful.

But undeluded by the allurements of the highest official stations, and satisfied with the steady but serene progress of correct political sentiments, they are solicitous, while principle obtains its victory, that party should forbear its triumph. Moderation is their maxim, not only their theory, but their practice. Why should the peace of the State be disturbed, dissensions increased, and animosities inflamed,

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when every important object and substantial advantage, could be honourably, otherwise secured.

In these sentiments of disinclination to destroy the quiet of the community, and of forbearance from all personal contests, the great majority of the opposite party coincide.—These sentiments had the express, frequent, and unequivocal approbation of his Excellency JAMES FENNER, Esq. and of all his and his Father's political and personal friends.

The candidates above named were agreed upon, at the sessions of the General Assembly at Providence, and will be supported generally by all parties. By all, but that small non-descript faction, which is equally opposed to the great body of the Republicans and Federalists; for both have been obliged to interfere, to protect this State from the intrigues, ambition and violence, of this restless office-seeking Junco. Three or four individuals of this faction had a meeting in the county of Kent, and assumed to themselves the name of the State Convention, and have dared, with an arrogance unparalleled even in the annals of party extravagance, to impose their nomination of themselves on the public, as one "made by a republican delegation from all parts of the State." Their only chance of success depended on the dashing impudence of the scheme. They borrowed the name of Fenner, whom they secretly hate, and most all openly denounce, to veil their designs, and to steal under his sanction into office. But they have not been successful in deceiving either the Governor or the State. It requires not the gift of prophecy to anticipate the issue of this electioneering roguery. There will be an overwhelming majority for "the true American Prox," and the Jonathan Russell Prox, as it is called, of this year, will share the fate and disgrace of "the little short Wheaton Prox of the last."

This new Prox is chiefly distinguished by the names of Isaac Wilbour and Henry Smith. What can be the claim of the first to the suffrages of the Freemen? Is he vain and weak enough to suppose that they are seized with a fit of contrition, that they repent them of their recent sin of banishing him to private life, and following up repentance with good works, mean to make him hastily amends, by restoring him at once to confidence and office.

Or does he rest his claim to public gratitude upon the deep and solid foundation of benefits conferred? ask the votes of mechanics and merchants, in return for the blessings of the Embargo, and those of the Farmers, in return for the last year's high price of produce. Does he, on the new republican system, demand the confidence of his constituents, in proportion as he opposed their wishes, and acted against their opinions; in proportion as he supported the oppressive and unconstitutional measures of the administration, and endeavoured to render these measures permanent and irrepealable, and that too after those, who, in an evil hour, made him what he was, had testified their decided disapprobation.

Does he suppose, that the people of the South part of the State have forgotten that in two instances, he basely sacrificed their interests, and sold himself for a few votes?—Or does he suppose the people of the north part will support him, because he was cheaply purchased? No; while they enjoy the benefit of his treachery, they despise the traitor.

Can we forget, fellow-citizens, that season of revolutionary turbulence, when such men as Henry Smith blustered in our General Assembly? Can we ever forget, with what a high-hand the most tyrannical measures were carried, and every officer, however able or experienced in his duties, or estimable in private life, was by a sweeping majority, deprived of his bread, merely for a difference in political opinion?

Do you want the return of this Golden Age in politics? vote then for this man, as your Senator.

But, fellow-citizens, if you have a serious regard for the peace and interests of this State, vote for the Prox, supported by his Excellency Governor Fenner and his friends; by all the truly respectable of the republican party; by the great body of the landed interest, and, with motives of the most magnanimous and disinterested policy, by the great federal majority.

NEWPORT,
SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1809.

Some of the gentlemen in the present representation of the town, having given their best services and a large portion of their time to the public, conceive they ought now to be relieved from the duties which they have so long performed. And having expressed their wishes that the public would select other candidates at the approaching election, the eyes of many of the freemen have been directed towards the gentlemen whose names, with those of our three remaining representatives of the present year, compose the ticket which is here submitted to the consideration of the freemen.

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN,
(in the place of Mr. Malbone elected a Senator to Congress.)

GEORGE GIBBS,
WILLIAM HUNTER,
JOHN P. MANN,
(in the place of Mr. Blumford who declines a re-election.)

JOHN L. BOSS, jun.
STEPHEN CAHOONE,
(in the place of Major Moore who declines a re-election.)

To attempt a recommendation of these gentlemen would be to presume the public ignorant of their merits. It was with reluctance they have consented to become can-

didates; but the opinion of many of the freemen, that they could not withhold their services without the appearance of indifference to the interests of the town, prevailed with them to consent. They are gentlemen of too much integrity and talents not to possess the confidence of the Freemen.

If they are elected, we shall have a representation which would do honor to any town, and would hold a respectable station in any legislature.

RHODE-ISLAND stands on high ground.—The elections of August and November have placed her on an eminence, which attracts the eyes of the Union. In proportion to her exaltation, she has roused the malice of the enemies of her prosperity. Every feeling of ambition, every motive of revenge, every impulse to the honour and emolument of office, urge a fallen party to a desperate attempt to regain their ascendancy.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, FEDERALISTS, and FRIENDS OF THE CONSTITUTION, the Embargo-party are on the alert—they are infinitely more industrious, than you supposed—they leave no means untried, no arts untried, to recover their power.—They consider the election on WEDNESDAY NEXT, as decisive, as the turning point. Like a desperate gambler, they stake their all on a single issue.—Let then the character you have given your State; the honor you have reflected on her; let every consideration of your safety, your welfare, your happiness, rouse you to the utmost exertion. Do your duty, and your prosperity may yet be retrieved. If you meet the labours of your enemies with supineness: if you do not oppose their machinations, by detecting their misrepresentations and deceptions: if, while they are spreading a deluge of news papers, pamphlets, messengers, &c. over the whole State, adapted to passion and prejudice, and calculated to stifle reflection, you are remiss and inactive, depending on the goodness of your cause, the cause of truth and liberty, will be lost, and men fatally pledged to non-intercourse or war, and prepared to prostrate your rights and interests by approving forcing acts, or any other acts of despotism. a general government, under the disguised name of republicanism, may please to pass, such men, we repeat, will be your rulers, and the people will mourn. Let then every man feel the danger he is in, and do his own duty.—Let not a vote be lost on Wednesday next—remember the motto of your enemies is, "since the majority must govern, it is for the benefit of the community that it be a strong majority." reflect on the important consequences flowing from the result of your determinations, and leave it to those who are unfit to be the citizens of a free Republic, to neglect the duties her laws enjoin, and to forfeit the privileges they bestow. Let us, fellow-citizens, convince the world, that we have not debased the spirit of our fathers:—

"And let Traitors be told—
"Who their country have sold.
"And bar'd their God for his image in gold,
"That ne'er will the sons of New-England be slaves,
"While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls its waves!"

FEDERALISTS OF NEWPORT,

YOU are called upon, one and all, to be up and doing. WEDNESDAY NEXT will determine the fate of RHODE-ISLAND. At a crisis so very important, let nothing of a personal or local nature prevent you from being at the poll seasonably.—Use every honest exertion in your power to promote the election of Federalists to represent the town in the General Assembly, and of the "True American" Prox for General Officers.—Let no one say "my vote will do no good,"—a single vote has decided an election.

Copy of a letter received here on Tuesday last, by the Hon. FRANCIS MALBONE, from WHEELER MARTIN, Esq. of Providence.

Providence, April 10th, 1809.

SIR,

I WAITED upon His Excellency JAMES FENNER, Governor of the State, at his seat on the 9th inst. and stated to him the anxiety of some of our friends, occasioned by his name being printed at the head of the Republican Prox, (so called) wherein ISAAC WILBOUR is Lieutenant-Governor, HENRY SMITH first Senator, &c. and his Excellency very fully and frankly stated to me, that he should give his support, and so would his friends, to the Prox, wherein SIMON MARTIN, was Lieutenant-Governor, and MOSES LIPPITT first Senator, &c. and that means had already been taken by him to inform his friends of his wishes as respects the Prox. Therefore, our friends may be assured that his Excellency will do his duty, as well as his friends, and give every necessary aid in the support of the American Prox of General Officers, which is now printing by his order; and it is expected, and believed, you, and all friends, will on the third Wednesday of April be at the polls, and do your duty, if so the American Prox will succeed by a great majority, and the State remain in quiet at least for one year.

Believe me, Sir, your devoted friend,
WHEELER MARTIN.

Hon. FRANCIS MALBONE.

The votes for Governor of Massachusetts, as they are given in the Boston Repository of yesterday, from 410 towns, are:—

For Mr. GORE, 45 852
For Mr. LINCOLN, 42 743

Majority for Mr. GORE, 3,109

The same towns, at the election in 1808, gave Governor Sullivan a majority of 2567.

From the Providence American of Tuesday last.

Dr PARTICULAR REQUEST.
COMMUNICATION.
OPPONAUG PROX.

Republicans, beware of Counterfeits.

The regular and general Convention of Republicans, which assembled at East Greenwich, during the late sitting of the General Assembly there, agreed on no prox for any General Officers for the ensuing election; and the ulterior meetings recommended by that Convention were merely cautionary, and not intended for any party measures eventually offensive, but defensive; in case of aggressions from the other party, they were to repel them. In case of a general attack, they were to arrange a general defence. Such was the understanding of the Governor, and of many of his personal friends. Judge then of their surprise at the appearance of the Prox in the last Phoenix.

A meeting of two gentlemen, duly authorized by the suffrages of the republicans of each county, was to have taken place at East-Greenwich on the fifth instant, if necessary to establish a republican prox; but as the federal party appeared to be disposed to acquiesce in their present portion of power, this meeting it seems, was not judged necessary, and was suffered to fall through: only one person from Newport county, one from Providence county, and two from the county of Kent, duly authorized by the people, going forward to the proposed meeting: less than a quorum to do business.

These four persons did not meet at East-Greenwich, but at Opponaug. Yet, wonderful to relate, they assumed to give rulers to nearly 80,000 people, and filed their nomination "The Republican Convention Prox." After the citizens at large shall have been informed of the above facts, it is believed that the influence and efficacy of this Opponaug Prox, may be fairly left with themselves without comment. SOLON.

April 10, 1809.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 11.

Arrival of Mr. Oakley.—The British sloop of war Rosamond, of 20 guns, Capt. Walker, 41 days from England, arrived at Norfolk the 3d inst. The Rosamond brought Charles Oakley, Esq. secretary of legation of his Britannic Majesty, with despatches to the British Minister: and letters from Mr. Pinckney to the Collector of Norfolk, directing him to receive with proper attention the officers and crew of the despatch-ship. This may have been thought necessary, to prevent a similar detention to that experienced by Mr. Rose. Mr. Oakley reached Washington on Friday evening last.

We learn by the arrival of the barque Gottenburg, Capt. Gordon, 14 days from Havana, that "On the 20th of March the Governor of the Island of Cuba issued a proclamation, ordering all the French out of the island in fifteen days. The next day the negroes rose and plundered almost all the French houses in the place, and committed some murders. The Governor issued an order for the military to turn out, when the riot was quelled in the town; but in the country they committed devastation, and every French planter had to abandon his property to their mercy. The French inhabitants of Havana, to save their lives, were forced to take refuge on board the vessels in the harbour." Extract of a letter from Havana, dated March 26, 1809.

"Notwithstanding the reports you may hear relative to the late dreadful scene exhibited in this city, you may rest assured that the Americans, as well as their property, have and will be respected.

"The French in the city, without regard to age or sex, or the length of time they have been here, or station in life, have sustained total loss—and some of them lost their lives.

"It appeared a country mob commenced their ravages in the country on the same day—and not a French planter has been left even with a second shirt to put upon his back. Upwards of 400 of the ringleaders have been arrested, and are now in confinement: most of whom will be executed.

"About 15 Frenchmen were killed in the town, and 200 in the country."

So sanguine are some of our Merchants that the non-intercourse with England and her dependencies, will be speedily removed; that policies were opened on Saturday last, and large sums underwrote at fifteen per cent. that our trade with England would be opened on or before the first of May next.

Philadelphia True American of April 10.

An election has just terminated in Connecticut: and it is said Federalism has been better supported than ever, even in that always correct State.

To console themselves, on the defeat of Toryism in Massachusetts, and the glorious triumphs of patriotism over French and Executive influence among us, the editors of our democratic papers delight themselves with the belief that their Idol has obliterated every vestige and every hope of liberty in Spain. We presume not to scan the decrees of Providence, but we are not without a growing confidence that the cause of freedom will yet revive in Europe. Spain has done more than half enough to secure independence to the European continent. Please Heaven that this moment is embraced by the vast powers of the North, and the moon tide of the Tyrant's power is past. And we do not yet despair of seeing the day, when his slaves in our abused and insulted country, will cease to derive from his glory or his influence, that impulse by which they have subsisted, and those expectations for which they seek to betray us.—Boston Repository.

Died.—At Attleborough, (Mass.) on the 5th inst. at the advanced age of 105 years, Mrs JOHN SHEPARD, formerly of Foxborough, a man of piety and integrity.—He retained his faculties to the last, and has left a numerous family to lament his loss.

—In this town on Monday last, Miss ESTHER HARWOOD daughter of Mr. John Harwood, Printer, in the 22d year of her age.

—In consequence of the great mass of foreign news given in this day's Mercury, many advertisements are unavoidably omitted, which shall be duly attended to in our next.

By the arrival here this morning, of the Packet Aurora, Cahoon, from New-York, we received papers of that city to the 13th inst.—They contain nothing of importance.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED.

Ship Good-Intent, Dennis, Gottenburg: Swedish schooner John, Dennison, Crooked-Island: schooner Three-Friends, Killey, Alexandria: do. Paragon, Jackson, Edenton: sloop Huntricks, Earl, New-York.

CLEARED.

Ship Sachem, Earl, Madeira: do. Frederick Augustus, Potter, Havana: schooner Venus, Bailey, ditto: do. Dolly, Tillinghast, St. Jago de Cuba: brig Eagle, Billington, Norfolk: schooner Rising-Sun, Borden do.: sloop Connecticut, Appleby, ditto: do. Polly, Turner, Baltimore: do. Golden Age, Perry, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATION.

JUST from the press, and this day received and for sale at L. ROUSMANIERE'S, Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 Long Wharf, a few copies of that highly interesting new work, entitled

Struggles through Life, exemplified in the various travels and adventures in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, by Lieut. JOHN HARRIOTT.—In 2 vols 12mo. Newport, April 14, 1809.

A COPPER STOVE STOLEN.

TAKEN from on board the Schooner MOUNT VERNON, lying at Steven's Wharf, on Thursday night, a small Copper Stove for heating a Bathing Tub, wider at the bottom than at the top, with two small air funnels projecting from the bottom to the top rim, and an iron handle like a pail. Two Dollars reward will be given on information that it may be recovered, or returned to EARL & ALLSTON'S Store, and Ten Dollars for apprehending and conviction of the Thief.—Dealers in Copper are requested to stop it, if offered for Sale.

Newport, April 14, 1809.

LOST, about Three Weeks since,

A LARGE Leather Portmanteau, containing wearing apparel, some Spanish and French Books, and Papers of consequence to the Owner.—Whoever has found it, and will leave it at the Office of the Newport Mercury, or at No. 51, Thames-street, shall receive TEN DOLLARS.

Newport, April 14, 1809.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THAT pleasantly situated House and Garden, No. 5, Farewell-street, now occupied by Major John Collins.—For terms apply to

WALTER CORNELL.

Newport, 4th mo, 15th, 1809.

TO LET,

And possession given the 10th of May next.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 19, Spring-street, now occupied by SAMUEL WHITEHORNE.—For terms apply to him, or to ANN RATHBONE.

Newport, April 14, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE Dwelling House, and Lot of Land, situated in Barney-street, No. 2, opposite the Jew's Synagogue.—For further particulars, enquire of

JONATHAN GREENE.

Newport, 4th mo. 15th, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling-House and Garden, in Spring-street, occupied by the late John Banister, Esq.—For further particulars and terms, apply at the House.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the 11th day of May next, on the premises by the Subscriber.

THE FARM late the property and residence of John Babcock, deceased; situated in South-Kingtown, and containing about 140 Acres, with a large Dwelling-House, barn and crib, thereon; the soil is good and well watered. Conditions of Sale made known at the time and place.

PELEG BROWN, Adm'r.

South-Kingtown, April 10, 1809.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Tiverton, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of Joseph Borden, late of Tiverton, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that nine months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at the House of Peace Borden, in Tiverton, on the last Saturdays of each month, for that purpose.

RICHARD DUFFEE, } Com'rs.
JOSEPH DUFFEE, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

AARON BORDEN, Executor.

Tiverton, April 5, 1809.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, for Building a Light-House, &c. on Point Judith, in the State of Rhode-Island, of the following materials, dimensions and description.

The Light-House to be of Wood. The form Octagon. The foundation of stone to be sunk three feet below the surface of the earth, or to whatever greater depth may be sufficient to render the whole fabric perfectly secure, and to be carried up two feet above the surface of the earth. It is to be commenced of the diameter of twenty-one feet, where the wall is to be three feet thick. The foundation wall to be capped with hewn stone, of least eight inches wide, sloped to turn off the water.

The Octagon Pyramid of Wood, is to be good oak or white pine timber, without sap, and to be twenty feet diameter at the commencement. The height of the Pyramid is to be thirty-five feet from the stone work to the floor of the Lantern, where the diameter is to be nine feet. The Frame to be covered with good inch seasoned white pine boards, feather edged, over which is to be laid a good coat of cedar or white pine, without sap, shingles, and to be painted with three coats of good paint, the two last of which to be white. There are to be a sufficient number of Windows, well glazed with strong glass, with shutters, and the proper fastenings. Stairs to lead from the lower floor to the Lantern, with suitable platforms between each, all with plank or double boards, and the stairs and platforms to be guarded by good hand railing. On the top of the wood work is to be framed a strong tier of joists, bedded therein, twelve inches deep in the centre, and to be sloped to six inches at the eaves, to give a proper descent for the water. These joists are to be covered with good two-inch seasoned white oak plank, extending one foot beyond the sides of the pyramid, so as to form a covering, under which is to be a facie board and cornice, the whole to be covered with good sheet copper.

A complete Iron Lantern, in the octagon form, is to rest thereon, with a complete set of Lamps, to be suspended by good and sufficient iron chains, so hung as that the lamps may be raised or lowered at pleasure; and also a sufficient number of air pipes. The eight corner posts or flanchions of the Lantern are to be well secured to the posts of the Pyramid, and to be one and a half inch square. The Lantern to be secured by eight iron braces, of one inch diameter, at the least, passing through the platform near the eaves, and turned towards the head, so as to reach at the eaves the corner posts of the Lantern, to which the braces are to be secured. The Lantern is to be six feet ten inches diameter, and seven feet three inches high from the floor to the bottom of the dome or roof, and to have a dome or roof three feet six inches in height, and covered with sheet copper. The rafters of the Lantern, (which are to be of iron) are to be framed into an iron hoop, over which is to be a copper funnel, through which the smoke may pass into a copper Ventilator, in the form of a ball, sufficient to contain forty gallons, and large enough to secure the funnel against rain; this Ventilator to be turned by a large vane, so that the hole for venting the smoke may always be to leeward. The spaces between the polls to be of iron, struck solid, and of sufficient strength as not to work with the wind; each fast to be glazed with strong glass ten by twelve inches of the first quality, and one of the fasts to be hung on hinges, for a convenient door, to go out on the platform, which is to be surrounded by iron balustrades, each rail or rod to be three quarters of an inch square, inserted in the braces between the eight polls. The Lantern to be painted with three coats of good paint. Eight dormant Ventilators to be fixed in the roof, and a close flue to be placed in the Lantern. The entrance to the Lantern to be by a trap door, which is to be covered with sheet copper, as also the grooves into which it shall shut.

An Elevator is to be placed to the Lantern, to be constructed according to the directions which shall be given by the Collector of the Customs at Newport.

The Entrance to the Light-House to be well secured by a strong panel door, hung on iron hinges, lock and latch complete. The building to be furnished with two complete Electrical conductors or rods with points.

Also, A frame Dwelling-House, one story of seven feet flud, seventeen feet front, by twenty-six feet from front to rear, with a cellar under it, well floored, six feet deep, ten feet wide and fifteen feet long in the clear, to be pointed with lime mortar. The House to be divided into three rooms, a parlour, kitchen and bed room; twelve feet from the front, a line is to run through the house, which forms the parlour, and the remainder of the House, the kitchen and bed room. Between the front door and chimney, stairs are to be made, leading down cellar and into the chamber. The walls of the House are to be boarded with good inch pine boards, feather edged, and on these are to be laid a good coat of cedar, or pine, without sap, shingles. The roof to be single pitch, boards to be jointed and halved, and well seasoned, and to be covered with like good shingles as the walls. There is to be a good chimney, with two fire places and an oven, and iron mantletrees. Also, two outside doors, and such inside doors as are necessary to keep the rooms distinct, and to pass up chamber and down cellar; these to be hung on iron hinges, with thumb latches, and the outside door to have good locks. A sufficient number of windows, each with 24 panes of 6 by 8 glass, with shutters and fastenings. The inside walls and ceilings to be lathed and plastered, with good lime mortar, and all the floors to be double above and below, and nailed through. The House to be well painted, with a double coat on the outside, the roof as well as the walls.

A well to be sunk, and walled with stone or brick, at a convenient distance, and furnished with the necessary apparatus for drawing water.

An Oil Vault to be built of stone, twelve by eighteen feet in the clear, six feet high, and two feet thick, franking each way from the door to support the bank, and covered with a cement of earth and sand, and over it a roof covered with shingles; to have a floor of flat stone or brick, a stone rabbit to the door, and steps to go down into the vault, of which as much to be under the surface as the situation will admit. The Vault to be furnished with five strong white pine, without sap, Cisterns, with covers, capable of containing two hundred gallons of Oil each, and well painted inside and out; these Cisterns to be set on blocks, and receivers placed under them, to preserve the Oil in case of leakage. The entrance to the Vault to be well secured by a sufficient door, hung with hinges, and a strong lock and painted.

The Contractor is to find all the materials, labour, workmanship, and every other object of cost and expense, and to execute the before described work in a good and workmanlike manner by a time to be agreed upon. Bond and security for the faithful performance of the work, will be required. Convenient payments or advances will be made.

Persons disposed to contract, will be pleased to forward their terms to WILLIAM ELLERY, Esq. Collector of the Customs at Newport, on or before the 15th day of May next, who will immediately thereafter transmit them to the Treasury Department, whence notice will be given of the accepted offer.

Treasury Department, March 28, 1809.

LIFE OF SOUTHACK.

JUST published at Boston, and for sale at L. ROUSMANIERE'S Book-Store. The Life of John Southack, Written by himself, containing an account of the sinking of the Brigantine Hannah, for which the Author suffered in 1803; and an account of all the other vessels injured at the different places, which were to have been sunk.—To which is added, a History of the State Prison in Charlestown, (Mass.); with Observations on this excellent Institution.—Price 50 Cents.

Newport, April 8, 1809.

Newport Insurance Company.

THE Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, That their Annual Meeting will be holden at their Office, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing Thirteen Directors for the year ensuing, agreeably to Charter; and for transacting such other business as may be laid before them.

FRANCIS MALBONE, Acting Director.
Newport, April 8, 1809.

Rhode-Island District, H.



IN Compliance with an Order from the Hon. DAVID LEONARD BARNES, Judge of the District Court for the Rhode-Island District:

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be exposed for Sale, on THURSDAY, the twenty-seventh day of April instant, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the House of William Pearce, Innholder in North-Kingstown, the Schooner NEPTUNE, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies in the harbour of Wickford, in said North-Kingstown, said Schooner having been decreed forfeit at a Special District Court, holden at Providence on this 4th day of April, 1809.

WILLIAM PECK, Marshal.

Providence, April 4, 1809.

PUBLIC HEALTH BATHING HOUSE.

FOR the accommodation of those Ladies and Gentlemen, who wish to partake of the luxury of the Bath, the BATHING HOUSE will be opened for the approaching season, (commencing this Day) every Day from Sunrise until 9 o'clock in the Evening, Sundays excepted, when it will be closed at 10 o'clock in the morning.—Tickets may be had at the Medicine Store of SAMUEL W. VINSON, and of the Proprietor.—Ladies will please to pass in at the Door, No. 2, Thames-Street. Gentlemen will enter at the east door of the Bathing House, Pelham-street. Subscribers will be furnished with Tickets on account of their Shares, as heretofore.

Newport, April 8, 1809.

SAMUEL PLACE.

Respectfully informs the public, THAT he has provided himself with two COACHEES, and has taken into co-partnership Mr. Benjamin Berman, who is an experienced steady driver, and will be ready at all times to accommodate the public on the most reasonable terms. He returns his grateful acknowledgements for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and assures those who may employ him that the strictest attention will be paid to his business. N. B. He has taken a Stable in Spring-street, directly back of the Rev. Mr. Eddy's Meeting-House, where the greatest attention will be paid to those who may favor him with Horses to keep, either transient or by the season. Saddle Horses, Horses and Chairs to Let.

Newport, April 6, 1809.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the public, that they have entered into Partnership, and taken the well-known Stables belonging to Mr. THOMAS TOWNSEND, situated in Green-street, where Horses and Carriages for every purpose will be furnished at short notice; particularly Coaches provided with careful and experienced drivers, for parties of pleasure or travellers; and Saddle Horses either for Ladies or Gentlemen; they will also furnish dispatch messengers for any direction. Their Stables being well calculated for the business, Horses will be taken in to keep at reasonable rates for long or short periods; and as they are determined to attend well to every part of their business, they hope to merit the favours of the public.

JOHN G. EASTON,
WM. E. DRUMMOND.

THE Subscriber from long and intimate knowledge of WM. E. DRUMMOND, and confidence in his Partner, recommends them as worthy the encouragement of the public.

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 7, 1809.

BENJAMIN BEEMAN,

INFORMS the Public, THAT he has taken the Hay Screwing House, lately improved by Mr. Eliza Smith, and that punctual attendance will be given to the business, and the smallest favors gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, April 6, 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of Nathaniel Lyndon, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Mariner, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at Newport, on the first Wednesday of May next, if they see fit, and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of an Act made June 1756, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, Dep. Sec'y.

Newport, April 4th, 1809.

Christopher Fowler,

Has for sale, 170,000 wt. Batavia COFFEE, in Hog-heads and Bags.
130 Cannisters Batavia SUGAR;
500 Barrels Alexandria FLOUR.
134 Bales Upland COTTON.
24 Barrels pickled SHAD.
Newport, March 10, 1809.

FOR SALE BY Mein & Rogers,

250 Barrels fresh Superfine FLOUR.
30 Tierces RICE.—Groceries as usual
Newport, March 10, 1809.

REAL ESTATES, AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, the 20th of APRIL, at XI o'clock, A. M.

A LARGE Lot of Land, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing, situated in Thames-Street, next North of William Ellery, Esq. and directly opposite Liberty-Tree; now improved by SILAS DEAN—Also, One other Lot of Land, with a Store and Stable thereon, situated in Poplar-street.—Also, One other large Building Lot, next north of SILAS DEAN'S.

On TUESDAY, the 25th of APRIL, at XI o'clock, A. M.

A small FARM, situated in Tiverton, containing about sixty Acres, being part of the Farm, called the White Wine Farm, about one mile from the Stone Bridge, in Tiverton. A plat of said Land can be seen by calling on SILAS DEAN.

If the weather should not be fair on the above days, the sale will be on the first fair day after. Conditions made known at the sales, which will be on the premises.

At Private Sale, 40 Barrels Pork.
SILAS DEAN, Auc'r.

Newport, March 24, 1809.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

James Taylor,

IS now selling at No. 148 Thames-Street, Newport, a very general Assortment of Fresh and Genuine GARDEN SEEDS, collected from various sources, consisting of the various kinds of Peas; Beans; Cabbage; Radish; Lettuce; Beet; Carrot; Parsnip; Turnip; Onion; Cucumber; Celery; Squash; Sweet Majoram; Thyme; Summer Savory; Parsley; Peppercorns; Asparagus; Sage; Pepper; Spinage; Nasturtium; Endive; Water and Musk Melon; Vegetable Oysters, &c. &c. &c.

J. TAYLOR continues to sell Drugs; Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. &c. as heretofore.

N. B. No Flower Seeds this year.

Newport, March 4, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE On the most reasonable Terms. A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread: Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Myrtle Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred. Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—Also, A quantity of Bricks and Fire, made of Pipe Clay; suitable for Ovens.
Newport, December 31, 1808.

Mary Smith,

Has for Sale, VARIOUS kinds of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS, which can be warranted equal to any in the State.—Also, 1000 Bunches of Onions, in good order. Apply at No. 23, Washington-Street.
Newport, March 10, 1809.

John Coggeshall,

HAS FOR SALE, THIRTY Hogheads Clayed SUGARS first Quality; 30 Hogheads Ditto second Quality; 20 Hogheads Brown Ditto.—Entitled to Debenture and will be sold on a liberal credit for approved endorsed Notes, payable at either of the Banks in this Town.—Also, 60 Hogheads Guadeloupe and Havanna Molasses: 3000 wt. Cabin Bread: 80 Quintals first quality Codfish, for shipping.
Newport, March 17, 1809.

William Douglass,

At the Head of Broad-Street, HAS just received 1000 wt. clean Red Clover Seed, 100 bushels Heard's Seed, 100 do. Borden's Seed, 14 do. Arched Grass, 10 do. Red-Top do.—The above Seeds are new and clean, and will be sold cheap for Cash.
Newport, Feb. 2, 1809.

THE Person who borrowed the 2d Volume of Hume's History of England, belonging to the late Mr. John C. Scott, is requested to return the same to the Subscriber immediately.

THOMAS TOWNSEND.
Administrator to the Estate of the said Scott.
Newport, April 8, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given That MARY WANTON of Newport, sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Stephen Arant, late of said Newport, mariner, deceased, hath taken upon herself that trust and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are requested to exhibit them, as well as all persons indebted to make payment to the Subscriber, who is legally authorized by letter of Attorney from said Executrix, to conduct the Administration upon said estate.
THOMAS DENNIS.
Newport, January 6, 1809.

Earl & Allston,

At their Store, on Mundy's Wharf, Newport, HAVE received by late arrivals from Liverpool, an extensive supply of Charts, brass and wood Compasses, Telescopes, &c. rendering their assortment very complete; and have constantly on hand:—

Superfine Flour of the most approved brands. Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, } Various Sizes.
Stoves and Cambooses, }
Greene's Anchors.
Linseed and Lamp Oil.
Paints of different colours.
Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin.
Bunting and ready-made Colours.
Sheathing Paper.
Spikes and Nails assorted.
Hooks and Thimbles.

Together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels, which they offer for sale on liberal terms.—Orders from distant customers shall meet with due attention.

Also, just received and for sale Swede's Iron of the following sizes, by the Ton or less:—1½ and 2 inch flat; Inch, 7-8, 6-8 7-8 square; do. do. do. round Ditto.
Newport, Sept. 19, 1808.

Saunders Breese,

Has just received, and offers for Sale on liberal terms.

FIVE Hundred Barrels best Superfine FLOUR.—Apply at No. 1, Mundy's Wharf.
Newport, March 2, 1809.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, at his Store on Wickham's Wharf, Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR, of the first quality, by the single Barrel or larger Quantity.
THOMAS WICKHAM.
Newport, Jan. 20, 1809.

RHODE-ISLAND BRIDGE SHARES.

THOSE disposed to sell their Shares in the RHODE-ISLAND BRIDGE, may receive Cash, by application to
JOSIAH C. SHAW,
No. 7, Washington-Square.
Newport, March 31, 1809.

TO BE LET,

When Possession may be had, THE Large DWELLING-HOUSE lately occupied by Gen. READ, being on the lower part of Thames-Street, with the Coach-House, Stable and other premises, thereto belonging.—For particulars and terms, apply to
SAMUEL ELAM.
Dec. 12, 1808.

TO LET,

And possession given the 10th of December, THAT large and commodious Dwelling-House and half the Garden adjoining, in Thames-Street answering for two families, lately occupied by James Munroe.—Apply to
EDWARD EASTON.
Newport, Nov. 2, 1808.

TO LET,

THAT part of the HOUSE occupied by Mr. BENJAMIN CHACE, standing on Washington and Marsh-streets, and directly opposite Capt. Thomas Dennis's; under the direction of the Trustees to the Long-Wharf and Public School.—Apply to
CONSTANT TABER,
Treasurer to said Trustees.
Newport, March 31, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE House and Garden, situated in Broad-street, late belonging to Capt. Christopher Congdon.—Also, a Farm in Middletown, consisting of about 50 Acres.—For further particulars and terms, apply to
GEORGE S. HAZARD.
Newport, March 10, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE building LOT, situated on the upper part of Mary-street, next westward of the Estate of M. Seixas, Esq.—For terms, apply to
MARTHA BUCKMASTER.
Newport, March 31, 1809.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

And immediate possession given. THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE and Garden, at the upper end of Broad-street, late the residence of William Stall, deceased.—Also, A two-story Building, which has been occupied as a work shop; with the Garden adjoining, fronting on Broad-street.—Also, One other Garden Lot, adjoining the same. The whole will be sold or Let together, or separate. For terms, apply to the Subscriber
THOMAS D. STALL.
Newport, April 1, 1809.

FOR SALE,

And immediate possession given. THE pleasantly situated DWELLING HOUSE, and Lot of Land No. 212 Thames-Street.—The Lot is about 74 feet front, and extends back 420 feet.—For further particulars and terms (which are liberal) apply to
HENRY BULL.
The above HOUSE, if not sold by the 1st of March next, will then be Let.
Newport, Jan. 27, 1809.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of John C. Scott, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

FRANCIS MALBONE } Com'rs
JOHN MEIN }
WILLIAM ENNIS. }
All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
THOMAS TOWNSEND Admr,
Newport, Dec. 12, 1808.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, for Building a Light-House, &c. on Point Judith, in the State of Rhode-Island, of the following materials, dimensions and description.

The Light-House to be of Wood. The form Octagon. The foundation of stone to be sunk three feet below the surface of the earth, or at ever greater depth may be sufficient to render the whole fabric perfectly secure, and to be carried up two feet above the surface of the earth. It is to be commenced of the diameter of twenty-one feet, where the wall is to be three feet thick. The foundation wall to be capped with hewn stone, of least eight inches wide, sloped to turn off the water.

The Octagon Pyramid of Wood, is to be good oak or white pine Timber, without sap, and to be twenty feet diameter at the commencement. The height of the Pyramid is to be thirty-five feet from the stone work to the floor of the Lantern, where the diameter is to be nine feet. The Frame to be covered with good inch seasoned white pine boards, feather edged, over which is to be laid a good coat of cedar or white pine, without sap, shingles, and to be painted with three coats of good paint, the two last of which to be white. There are to be a sufficient number of Windows, well glazed with strong glass, with shutters, and the proper fastenings. Stairs to lead from the lower floor to the Lantern, with suitable platforms between each, all with plank or double boards, and the stairs and platforms to be guarded by good hand railing—On the top of the wood work is to be framed a strong tier of Joists, bedded therein, twelve inches deep in the centre, and to be sloped to six inches at the eaves, to give a proper descent for the water. These Joists are to be covered with good two-inch seasoned white oak plank, extending one foot beyond the sides of the pyramid, so as to form a covering, under which is to be a facie board and cornice, the whole to be covered with good sheet copper.

A complete Iron Lantern, in the octagon form, is to rest thereon, with a complete set of Lamps, to be supplied by good and sufficient iron chains, so hung as that the lamps may be raised or lowered at pleasure; and also a sufficient number of air pipes. The eight corner posts or flanchions of the Lantern are to be well secured to the posts of the Pyramid, and to be one and a half inch square. The Lantern to be secured by eight iron braces, of one inch diameter, at the least, passing through the platform near the eaves, and turned towards the head, so as to reach at the eaves the corner posts of the Lantern, to which the braces are to be secured. The Lantern is to be six feet ten inches diameter, and seven feet three inches high from the floor to the bottom of the dome or roof, and to have a dome or roof three feet six inches in height, and covered with sheet copper. The rafters of the Lantern, (which are to be of iron) are to be framed into an iron hoop, over which is to be a copper funnel, through which the smoke may pass into a copper Ventilator, in the form of a ball, sufficient to contain forty gallons, and large enough to secure the funnel against rain; this Ventilator to be turned by a large vane, so that the hole for venting the smoke may always be to leeward. The spaces between the posts to be occupied by the sails, which are to be of iron, struck solid, and of sufficient strength as not to work with the wind; each sail to be glazed with strong glass, ten by twelve inches of the first quality, and one of the sails to be hung on hinges, for a convenient door, to go out on the platform, which is to be surrounded by iron ballustrades, each rail or rod to be three quarters of an inch square, inserted in the braces between the eight posts. The Lantern to be painted with three coats of good paint. Eight dormant Ventilators to be fixed in the roof, and a close flue to be placed in the Lantern. The entrance to the Lantern to be by a trap door, which is to be covered with sheet copper, as also the grooves into which it shall shut.

An Eclipser is to be placed in the Lantern, to be constructed according to the directions which shall be given by the Collector of the Customs at Newport.

The Entrance to the Light-House to be well secured by a strong panel door, hung on iron hinges, lock and latch complete. The building to be furnished with two complete Electrical conductors or rods with points.

ALSO, A frame Dwelling-House, one story of seven feet flud, seventeen feet front, by twenty-six feet from front to rear, with a cellar under it, well floored, six feet deep, ten feet wide and fifteen feet long in the clear, to be pointed with lime mortar. The House to be divided into three rooms, a parlour, kitchen and bed room; twelve feet from the front, a line is to run through the house, which forms the parlour, and the remainder of the House, the kitchen and bed room. Between the front door and chimney, stairs are to be made, leading down cellar and into the chamber. The walls of the House are to be boarded with good inch pine boards, feather edged, and on these are to be laid a good coat of cedar, or pine, without sap, shingles. The roof to be single pitch, boards to be jointed and halved, and well seasoned, and to be covered with like good shingles as the walls. There is to be a good chimney, with two fire places and an oven, and iron mantelpieces. Also, two outside doors, and such inside doors as are necessary to keep the rooms distinct, and to pass up chamber and down cellar; these to be hung on iron hinges, with thumb latches, and the outside door to have good locks. A sufficient number of windows, each with 24 panes of 6 by 8 glass, with shutters and fastenings. The inside walls and ceilings to be lathed and plastered, with good lime mortar, and all the floors to be double above and below, and nailed through. The House to be well painted, with a double coat on the outside, the roof as well as the walls.

A well to be sunk, and walled with stone or brick, at a convenient distance, and furnished with the necessary apparatus for drawing water.

An Oil Vault to be built of stone, twelve by eighteen feet in the clear, six feet high, and two feet thick, franking each way from the door to support the bulk, and covered with a cement of earth and sand, and over it a roof covered with shingles; to have a floor of flat stone or brick, a stone rabbit to the door, and steps to go down into the vault, of which as much to be under the surface as the situation will admit. The Vault to be furnished with five strong white pine, without sap, Cisterns, with covers, capable of containing two hundred gallons of Oil each, and well painted inside and out; these Cisterns to be set on blocks, and receivers placed under them, to preserve the Oil in case of leakage. The entrance to the Vault to be well secured by a sufficient door, hung with hinges, and a strong lock and painted.

The Contractor is to find all the materials, labour, workmanship, and every other object of cost and expense, and to execute the before described work in a good and workmanlike manner by a time to be agreed upon. Bond and security for the faithful performance of the work, will be required. Convenient payments or advances will be made.

Persons disposed to contract, will be pleased to forward their terms to WILLIAM ELLERY, Esq. Collector of the Customs at Newport, on or before the 15th day of May next, who will immediately thereafter transmit them to the Treasury Department, whence notice will be given of the accepted offer.

Treasury Department, March 28, 1809.

LIFE OF SOUTHACK.

JUST published at Boston, and for sale at L. ROUSMANIERE'S Book-Store. The Life of John Southack, Written by himself, containing an account of the sinking of the Brigantine Hannah, for which the Author suffered in 1803; and an account of all the other vessels injured at the different places, which were to have been sunk.—To which is added, a History of the State Prison in Charlestown, (Mass.); with Observations on this excellent Institution.—Price 50 Cents.

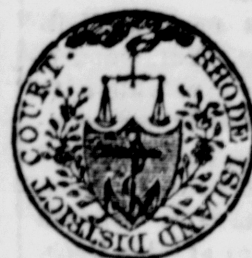
Newport, April 8, 1809.

Newport Insurance Company.

THE Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, That their Annual Meeting will be holden at their Office, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing Thirteen Directors for the year ensuing, agreeably to Charter; and for transacting such other business as may be laid before them.

FRANCIS MALBONE, Acting Director.
Newport, April 8, 1809.

Rhode-Island District, &c.



IN Compliance with an Order from the Hon. DAVID LEONARD BARNES, Judge of the District Court for the Rhode-Island District:—

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be exposed for Sale, on THURSDAY, the twenty-seventh

day of April instant, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the House of William Pearce, Innholder in North-Kingstown, the Schooner NEPTUNE, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies in the harbour of Wickford, in said North-Kingstown, said Schooner having been decreed forfeit at a Special District Court, holden at Providence on this 4th day of April, 1809.

WILLIAM PECK, Marshal.

Providence, April 4, 1809.

PUBLIC HEALTH BATHING HOUSE.

FOR the accommodation of those Ladies and Gentlemen, who wish to partake of the luxury of the Bath, the BATHING HOUSE will be opened for the approaching season, (commencing this Day) every Day from Sunrise until 9 o'clock in the Evening, Sundays excepted, when it will be closed at 10 o'clock in the morning.—Tickets may be had at the Medicine Store of SAMUEL W. VINSON, and of the Proprietor.—Ladies will please to pass in at the Door, No. 2, Thames-Street. Gentlemen will enter at the east door of the Bathing House, Pelham-Street. Subscribers will be furnished with Tickets on account of their Shares, as heretofore.

Newport, April 8, 1809.

SAMUEL PLACE,

Respectfully informs the public,

THAT he has provided himself with two COACHEES, and has taken into co-partnership Mr. Benjamin Beeman, who is an experienced steady driver, and will be ready at all times to accommodate the public on the most reasonable terms. He returns his grateful acknowledgements for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and assures those who may employ him that the strictest attention will be paid to his business.

N. B. He has taken a Stable in Spring-Street, directly back of the Rev. Mr. Eddy's Meeting-House, where the greatest attention will be paid to those who may favor him with Horses to keep, either transient or by the season. Saddle Horses, Horses and Chairs to Let.

Newport, April 6, 1809.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the public, that they have entered into Partnership, and taken the well-known Stables belonging to Mr. THOMAS TOWNSEND, situated in Green-Street, where Horses and Carriages for every purpose will be furnished at short notice; particularly Coaches provided with careful and experienced drivers, for parties of pleasure or travellers; and Saddle Horses either for Ladies or Gentlemen; they will also furnish dispatch messengers for any direction. Their Stables being well calculated for the business, Horses will be taken in to keep at reasonable rates for long or short periods; and as they are determined to attend well to every part of their business, they hope to merit the favours of the public.

JOHN G. EASTON,
WM. E. DRUMMOND.

THE Subscriber from long and intimate knowledge of WM. E. DRUMMOND, and confidence in his Partner, recommends them as worthy the encouragement of the public.

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, April 7, 1809.

BENJAMIN BEEMAN,

Informs the Public,

THAT he has taken the Hay Screwing House, lately improved by Mr. Eliab Smith, and that punctual attendance will be given to the business, and the smallest favors gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, April 6, 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of Nathaniel Lyndon, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Mariner, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at Newport, on the first Wednesday of May next, if they see fit, and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of an Act made June 1756, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, Dep. Sec'y.
Newport, April 4th, 1809.

Christopher Fowler,

Has for sale,

170,000 wt. Batavia COFFEE, in Hog-heads and Bags.
130 Cannisters Batavia SUGAR:
500 Barrels Alexandria FLOUR.
134 Bales Upland COTTON.
24 Barrels pickled SHAD.
Newport, March 10, 1809.

FOR SALE, BY

Mein & Rogers,

250 Barrels fresh Superfine FLOUR.
30 Tierces RICE.—Groceries as usual
Newport, March 10, 1809.

REAL ESTATES, AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, the 20th of APRIL, at XI o'clock, A. M.

A LARGE Lot of Land, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing, situated in Thames-Street, next North of William Ellery, Esq. and directly opposite Liberty-Tree; now improved by SILAS DEAN—Also, One other Lot of Land, with a Store and Stable thereon, situated in Poplar-Street—Also, One other large Building Lot, next north of SILAS DEAN'S.

On TUESDAY, the 25th of APRIL, at XI o'clock A. M.

A small FARM, situated in Tiverton, containing about sixty Acres, being part of the Farm, called the White Wine Farm, about one mile from the Stone Bridge, in Tiverton. A plat of said Land can be seen by calling on SILAS DEAN.

If the weather should not be fair on the above days, the sale will be on the first fair day after. Conditions made known at the sales, which will be on the premises.

At Private Sale, 40 Barrels Pork.
SILAS DEAN, Auc'r.
Newport, March 24, 1809.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

James Taylor,

IS now selling at No. 148 Thames-Street, Newport, a very general Assortment of Fresh and Genuine GARDEN SEEDS, collected from various sources, consisting of the various kinds of Peas; Beans; Cabbage; Radish; Lettuce; Beet; Carrot; Parsnip; Turnip; Onion; Cucumber; Celery; Squash; Sweet Majoram; Thyme; Summer Savory; Parsley; Peppergrass; Asparagus; Sage; Pepper; Spinage; Nasturtium; Endive; Water and Musk Melon; Vegetable Oylers, &c. &c. &c.

J. TAYLOR continues to sell Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. &c. as heretofore.

N. B. No Flower Seeds this year.

Newport, March 4, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread: Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Myrtle Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—Also, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay; suitable for Ovens.
Newport, December 31, 1808.

Mary Smith,

Has for Sale,

VARIOUS kinds of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS, which can be warranted equal to any in the State.—Also, 1000 Bunches of Onions, in good order. Apply at No. 23, Washington-Street.
Newport, March 10, 1809.

John Coggeshall,

HAS FOR SALE,

THIRTY Hogheads Clayed SUGARS first Quality; 30 Hogheads Ditto second Quality; 20 Hogheads Brown Ditto.—Entitled to Debenture and will be sold on a liberal credit for approved endorsed Notes, payable at either of the Banks in this Town.—Also, 60 Hogheads Guadalupe and Havana Molasses: 3000 wt. Cabin Bread: 80 Quintals first quality Codfish, for shipping.
Newport, March 17, 1809.

William Douglass,

At the Head of Broad-Street,

HAS just received 1000 wt. clean Red Clover Seed, 100 bushels Heard's Seed, 100 do. Borden's Seed, 14 do. Arched Grass, 10 do. Red Top do.—The above Seeds are new and clean, and will be Sold cheap for Cash.
Newport, Feb. 2, 1809.

THE Person who borrowed the 2d Volume of Hume's History of England, belonging to the late Mr. John C. Scott, is requested to return the same to the Subscriber immediately.

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Administrator to the Estate of the said Scott.
Newport, April 8, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given That MARY WANTON of Newport, sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Stephen Ayrault Wanton, late of said Newport, mariner, deceased, hath taken upon herself that trust and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are requested to exhibit them, as well as all persons indebted to make payment to the Subscriber, who is legally authorized by letter of Attorney from said Executrix, to conduct the Administration upon said estate.
THOMAS DENNIS.
Newport, January 6, 1808.

Earl & Allston,

At their Store, on Handy's Wharf, Newport, HAVE received by late arrivals from Liverpool, an extensive supply of Charts, brals and wood Compasses, Telescopes, &c. rendering their assortment very complete; and have constantly on hand:—

Superfine Flour of the most approved brands.
Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron,
Stoves and Cambooses, } Various Sizes.
Greene's Anchors.
Linfeed and Lamp Oil:
Paints of different colours.
Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin.
Bunting and ready-made Colours.
Sheathing Paper.
Spikes and Nails assorted.
Hooks and Thimbles.

Together with all the articles of Ship Chandyery necessary for the equipment of vessels, which they offer for sale on liberal terms.—Orders from distant customers shall meet with due attention.

Also, just received and for sale

Sweden's Iron of the following sizes, by the Ton or less:—1½ and 2 inch flat; Inch, 7-8, 6-8 7-8 square; do. do. do. round Ditto.
Newport, Sept. 19, 1808.

Saunders Breese,

Has just received, and offers for Sale on liberal terms.

FIVE Hundred Barrels best Superfine FLOUR.—Apply at No. 1, Handy's Wharf.
Newport, March 2, 1809.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, at his Store on Wickham's Wharf, Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR, of the first quality, by the single Barrel or larger Quantity.
THOMAS WICKHAM.
Newport, Jan. 20, 1809.

RHODE-ISLAND BRIDGE SHARES.

THOSE disposed to sell their Shares in the RHODE-ISLAND BRIDGE, may receive Cash, by application to
JOSIAH C. SHAW,
No. 7, Washington-Square.
Newport, March 31, 1809.

TO BE LET,

When Possession may be had, THE Large DWELLING-HOUSE lately occupied by Gen. READ, being on the lower part of Thames-Street, with the Coach-House, Stable and other premises, thereto belonging.—For particulars and terms, apply to
SAMUEL ELAM.
Dec. 12, 1808.

TO LET,

And possession given the 10th of December; THAT large and commodious Dwelling-House and half the Garden adjoining, in Thames-Street answering for two families, lately occupied by James Munroe.—Apply to
EDWARD EASTON.
Newport, Nov. 2, 1808.

TO LET,

THAT part of the HOUSE occupied by Mr. BENJAMIN CHACE, standing on Washington and Marsh-Streets, and directly opposite Capt. Thomas Dennis's; under the direction of the Trustees to the Long-Wharf and Public School.—Apply to
CONSTANT TABER,
Treasurer to said Trustees.
Newport, March 31, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE House and Garden, situated in Broad-Street, late belonging to Capt. Christopher Congdon.—Also, a Farm in Middletown, consisting of about 50 Acres.—For further particulars and terms, apply to
GEORGE S. HAZARD.
Newport, March 10, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE building LOT, situated on the upper part of Mary-Street, next westward of the Estate of M. SEIXAS, Esq.—For terms, apply to
MARTHA BUCKMASTER.
Newport, March 31, 1809.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

And immediate possession given. THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE and Garden, at the upper end of Broad-Street, late the residence of William Stall, deceased.—Also, A two-story Building, which has been occupied as a work shop; with the Garden adjoining, fronting on Broad-Street.—Also, One other Garden Lot, adjoining the same. The whole will be Sold or Let together, or separate. For terms, apply to the Subscriber
THOMAS D. STALL.
Newport, April 1, 1809.

FOR SALE,

And immediate possession given.

THE pleasantly situated DWELLING HOUSE, and Lot of Land No. 212 Thames-Street.—The Lot is about 74 feet front, and extends back 420 feet.—For further particulars and terms (which are liberal) apply to
HENRY BULL.
The above HOUSE, if not sold by the 1st of March next, will then be Let.
Newport, Jan. 27, 1809.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of John C. Scott, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

FRANCIS MALBONE

JOHN MEIN

WILLIAM ENNIS.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
THOMAS TOWNSEND Admr.
Newport, Dec. 12, 1808.